THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9110. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1780.

By Particular Desire.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY next, 26th current, will be presented, a Play, Called, The

REHEARSAL.

The Character of Bayes, Mr WILKINSON.
Johnson, Mr WOODS.
And Amaryllis, Miss MILLS.

With JUDGES, CARDINALS, SOLDIERS, &c.

A GRAND BATTLE,

And a reinforcement of

Mr BAYES's NEW RAIS'D TROOPS.

The Play to conclude with Mr COLMAN's

NEW INTERLUDE.

To which will be added (Fifth Time) a New Pantomime, called

THE TOUCHSTONE;

OR,

HARLEQUIN TRAVELLER.

With a variety of New Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, &c. Particularly a ROCK SCENE;—The ORDER OF THE GARTER, (painted by the late Mr Dahl of Covent Garden Theatre);—A View of St JAMES's PARK, &c.

Act I. Finishes at Paris; Act II. At Lady Fashion's Rout; and Act III. concludes with the Order of the Garter.

The principal Characters by

Mr WILKINSON, Mr LANE, Mr WOOD;—Mrs MONTAGUE, and Mrs HITCHCOCK, with (by desire) the New *Highland Laddie*.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

Writers Court, above the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh

THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS due upon Insurances in the SUN FIRE OFFICE, at the term of CHRISTMAS *last, being the 25th* December *1779, are desired to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the policy expires.*

Insurers are therefore desired to call at the Sun Fire Office, *Writers Court, Edinburgh, where receipts are given, as usual, for old Premiums, and Policies issued for new Insurances.*

The Table of Annual Premiums to be paid for Insurances.

Sums insured.	*Common Insur. per annum.*	*Hazard. Insur. per annum.*	*Double Haz. Insur. per annum.*
Any sum not exceeding 100l.	2s.	3s.	5s.
From 200l. to 1000l.	2s. per cent.	3s. per cent.	5s. per cent.
Above 1000l. to 2000l.	2s. 6d. per cent.	4s. per cent.	7s. 6d. per cent.
Above 2000l. to 3000l.	2s. 6d. per cent.	5s. per cent.	

This day is published,

In four Volumes Duodecimo, price Fourteen Shillings bound,

BY JOHN BELL,

THE GRAND TOUR,

Or, A JOURNEY through the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, and France,

By Mr NUGENT.

The 3d edit.—To which is now added, The EUROPEAN ITINERARY.

At the above shop was lately published,

A CATALOGUE of upwards of Ten Thousand Volumes of scarce, valuable, and curious Books, in all the branches of literature, now on sale, for ready money, at the prices printed in the catalogue.

☞ Catalogues to be had at the place of sale.

SALE OF OAK WOOD.

To be SOLD by public roup on Friday the 7th April next, in the house of Henry Oat innkeeper in Doune.

THE full grown OAK WOODS, belonging to the Earl of Moray, on his lands of Bridge of Turk, Blairgarie, Cuilentogle, and Brackland, in the parish of Callander in Monteith, and the Wood of Down. The bark can be easily conveyed to Manor Newk, a little below Stirling Bridge, as there are very good roads from all the woods to the place of shipping; and the woods may be seen any time before the day of sale. The tenant of Blairgarie will show these in the parish of Callendar; and Allan Stuart, ground-officer at Doune, the wood of Doune. If any persons incline to make a private bargain before the day of roup, they may give in their proposals to Mr Forrest of Deanstown at Doune, or Mr Maule at Donebristle, who are authorised to finish the sale.

SALE OF WOOD.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at Saltcoats, in the parish of Dirleton, and county of Haddington, on Wednesday the 9th of February,

A Quantity of FULL GROWN TIMBER, consisting of Ash, Elm, Plane, and Fir, remarkably good for coach-wrights, factory work, or farmers. The Elm and Ash is from 10 to 24 inches over, and some of the Firs 18 inches. The above Wood to be sold in lots more or less, as the purchasers shall incline. As it is within a mile of Aberlady shore, it may be shipped there at a small expence, either to Leith, Eyemouth, or any place on the Frith of Forth. Attendance will be given on the 28th of January and 2d of February, to shew the Wood, by calling on John Herriot at Gullan; and any person desirous of being more particularly informed, may apply to George Gerard at Pencaitland, by Haddington.

The roup to begin precisely at ten o'clock.

A FARM TO LET.

TO be LET, for nineteen or such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday or Michaelmas next, as offerers shall incline,

The Farm of EASTER RHYND, lying within the parish of Rhynd, and sheriffdom of Perth. The farm is pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Tay and Earn, where these rivers join each other, and consists of above 150 acres, all of which is arable ground, inclosed and subdivided with ditches, and mostly with hedges, in a very thriving condition. The soil of the whole of this farm is of a remarkable rich quality, and upwards of 50 acres of it is particularly so, being haugh ground, that can be flooded by the sea at pleasure, and therefore can never stand in need of manure of any kind. At the same time, it is protected from the inundations of the river, by an embankment, executed in a most substantial manner. There is an excellent house two storeys high, and a very complete steading of offices, all built of brick, and in fine order, upon the farm. Its distance from Perth is only four miles; and as both these rivers are navigable, it is a very great saving to the tenant in the charges of carrying the produce to market, or landing lime or other manure, for the improvement of the farm.

Proposals to be given in to the proprietor at Easter Rhynd, or to Patrick Duncan writer in Perth.

For Montego-Bay, Lucea, and Green Island, JAMAICA,

The CHRISTINA, Robert Bain Master,

NOW lying at GREENOCK, is ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 25th January.

The Christina is a fine large ship, mounts 14 carriage guns, and men in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants, Glasgow, or the Master Greenock.

☞ *The* PARIS GAZETTE, *at length, has published an Account of d'Estaing's Attempt upon Savannah in Georgia, which is as follows:*

Paris, Jan. 7. Summary of the operations of the King's squadron, commanded by the Count d'Estaing, Vice Admiral of France, after the taking of Grenada, and the naval engagement off that island with Admiral Byron's squadron.

A detachment of the King's ships and frigates, under the orders of Captain de Suffren, went to make the islands of Curiacou and the Union capitulate, and received the oath of allegiance of the inhabitants. The Sieur Montet, Governor of the island of St Vincent, performed the same operation in the islands of Beconya. The surrender of the other little Grenadines followed immediately that of the principal islands.

The 22d of July the King's squadron appeared before St Christopher's, where the English squadron was at anchor under the batteries in the road. The English Admiral did not think proper to accept the battle.

After remaining two days before St Christopher's, the King's squadron sailed for St Domingo with the trading fleet of the French Windward Islands.

The Count d'Estaing dispatched all these ships to Europe, which were joined by those of the Leeward Islands, under the protection of the ships le Protecteur and le Fier, and the frigates la Minerve and l'Alcmene.

With the remainder of his squadron he steered for the coasts of the continent of America. A gale of wind he met with the 2d of September, whilst at anchor before the mouth of the Savannah, prevented his going up more northward. Most of his ships were disabled, and five of them had their rudders broken.

The repairs of the King's ships required a considerable time in a country where naval stores are hard to be come at. That circumstance decided the Count d'Estaing to undertake the siege of Savannah with the troops he had on board his ships, which were joined by 2000 men from the United States of North America, under the command of General Lincoln.

The French troops consisted of 2823 Europeans, draughted from the regiments of Armagnac, Champagne, Auxerrois, Agenois, Galinois, Cambresis, Haynault, Foix, Dillon, Walsh, le Cap, la Guadeloupe, la Martinique, and Port au Prince, including a detachment of the Royal corps of artillery, another of the Royal corps of infantry of the marine, the volunteers of Valbelle, the dragoons and 156 volunteer grenadiers, lately raised at Cape Francois. The coloured troops consisted of 545 volunteer chasseurs, mulattoes, and negroes, newly raised at St Domingo.

The total of the troops of the besiegers, including the 2000 Americans, amounted to 5524 men.

The English had in Savannah 3085 English European troops, 80 Cherokee savages, and 4000 negroes; the total of the troops of the besieged was 7165 men, under the command of General Prevost.

The 15th of September the English General was summoned to surrender the place, and on his refusal the siege was begun: It was carried on with as much vigour as the small number of workmen would admit of. The enemy made a sally the 24th of September, and were repulsed with loss, and the Sieur O'Dun pursued them as far as their entrenchments.

The impossibility of continuing a siege in form, against superior forces, decided the Count d'Estaing to order the attack on the entrenchments the 9th of October. The enemy being informed, by deserters, of the plan of the attack, had prepared their defence on the side intended to be surprised.

The French and American troops attacked with the greatest vigour, and returned three times to the charge; but the superiority of numbers forced them to give way.

The season was too far advanced for the Count d'Estaing to hope he could terminate the operations of a siege; he was afraid lest one of those gales, so frequent on the coast of Georgia, should drive his ships out of the road, and oblige him to put to sea in order to save them, and thus abandon the troops employed in the expedition. He resolved to raise the siege; the retreat was made in the best order, and without being molested.

The King's troops re-embarked the 20th of October; only two days after the rudders of the ships could be repaired and placed.

The greatest union has subsisted between the combined forces.

The Count de Dillon, the Viscount de Noailles, the Marquis de Pont de Naux, the Baron de Steding, the Viscount de Fontanges, Colonel; and the Sieur O'Dun, Lieutenant Colonel, particularly distinguished themselves in an operation, as painful by the fatigues of a service, rendered continual by the small number of men, as it was glorious for them, by the dangers to which they were continually exposed, and by the different manœuvres with which they were charged.

The Chevalier de Trolong du Romain, and the Count de Chastenet de Puysegur, have proved, by conducting the King's lighter la Truite, under the very batteries of the town of Savannah, that an armed flute, laden with artillery of the calibre of 12, too strong for its pattern, could back itself against land batteries of the largest calibre.

Total of the killed, 15 officers, and 168 subalterns and soldiers.

Total of the wounded, 43 officers, and 411 subalterns and soldiers.

From the London Papers; Jan. 18.

Hague, January 11. The States General published an ordinance the 31st of last month, by which their High Mightinesses forbid and prohibit all the subjects and inhabitants of this republic from sailing towards Gibraltar; or to carry, or cause to be carried, any ammunition or provisions into that fortress, on any pretence whatever, during the siege of that place; or to keep up any correspondence with the besieged, on pain of incurring the displeasure of their High Mightinesses, and a forfeiture of 10,000 florins, to be paid by the Captain of any vessel, who, after having knowledge of this ordinance, shall be known to have entered the port of Gibraltar during the siege, or by his own consent to permit his vessel to be taken by any men of war, or privateers, with an intention by that means, under pretence of being taken, to carry his cargo into that place, and the vessels who may be in this predicament are to be answerable for the payment of the above forfeiture, and as such are liable to be sold for that purpose.

LONDON.

The following is an authentic account of the cargo of the Lima ship, lately taken by the Hussar frigate, as she was freighted on her first sailing from Lima:

715 boxes of dollars, containing 3800 each.
12 boxes of large pieces of gold.
2 ditto of smaller ditto.
21 large boxes of old wrought plate.
73 pigs of silver, from 90lb. wt. to 100 each.
8 bags of fine wool.
4189 pigs of copper.
281 ditto of pewter.
136 bags of cocoa.
17 bags of sarsaparilla.
2258 very large boxes of Jesuits bark.

The whole of the above freight amounted to the value of 1,000,000l. sterling; but the six first articles having been landed at Fyal, and deposited in the Custom-house there, the value of the ship and cargo, when taken by the Hussar, amounted only to between 4 and 500,000l.

It is a law in Padua in Italy, that when a debtor will swear himself not worth five pounds, and is set by the bailiffs thrice with his bare buttocks on a stone, which stands in the great town hall of Padua, superscribed Lapis Vituperii, in a full hall, clears himself of any other further prosecution from his creditors; but this is a punishment that nobody has submitted to these fifty years. If bankrupts were to undergo the same process in these kingdoms, it is probable so many of them would not appear in the list.

Extract of a letter from Angiers, Dec. 17.

"Yesterday a terrible fire happened here at the castle, where 800 English prisoners were confined, and by whom, it is said, the place was set on fire, in hopes of procuring their liberty, as they endeavoured to prevent all succours being given. Some of the ringleaders have been closely confined, and will be severely punished. The whole castle, a large magazine of hay and straw, with a great quantity of planks and timber, were consumed, and the damage is reckoned very considerable."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 7.

"Advice is just received of an engagement which Captain Roustan, Commander of the pink l'Aimable Felicite, mounting only four guns and twenty men, sustained, three leagues from Malta, against two Mahonese privateers of 18 and 16 guns, and of a hundred and ten and a hundred and eighteen men. Captain Roustan gave, on this occasion, the most extraordinary proofs of intrepidity; he at first fought with the privateer of 16 guns, which was obliged to steer off, after a conflict of an hour and a half; he then engaged two privateers in conjunction, who twice ineffectually ordered him to strike. The enemy exasperated at his obstinate resistance, boarded him. Capt. Roustan was wounded; and though overpowered by numbers, he did not surrender till he had obtained his own liberty and that of the crew.

Extract of a letter from Providence, Nov. 18.

"During the time that d'Estaing was on the coast of Georgia, his frigates kept a sharp look-out, and stood a great way to sea; our privateers thought it advisable to change their station, which used chiefly to be off the Carolinas and Georgia, they are now returned back to them, and have sent in five prizes since his departure, two large ships from France for Charlestown, with cargoes, worth together near 15,000l. the other three were from Charlestown to France, with rice, indigo, and tobacco, and are no bad prizes. Settlers are continually coming from the continent to reside here, having heard of our great success at sea, and that our government is so well established. The number of our privateers are thirteen, but the major part of them are small. You may, perhaps, wonder how we man our vessels: We run over to Savannah or Augustine, where weare sure to get hands enow."

Extract of a letter from Roscommon, Jan. 8.

"Early yesterday morning a party of the 9th dragoons, quartered here, consisting of 16 private men, a serjeant, and corporal, under the command of two revenue officers, went in quest of private stills to a riotous part of this county called Greggs, where they seized a large quantity of malt-wash, which was immediately spilled; and also seized several distilling utensils, with intent to carry the same away, but from which they were prevented by an armed outrageous mob, to the number of 1000 at least, who fired many shots, and pelted them with stones so violently, that the army in defence of their lives were obliged to keep up a running fire in a retreat of three miles, by which, we hear, one of the rioters was killed on the spot, and many wounded. The party are at length got back, not however without many wounds, and experiencing the utmost fatigue and peril. Two horses also, belonging to the revenue officers were shot, and their bridles and saddles burnt by the mob.——In a country which at present can boast of a superior degree of civilization, we cannot help considering this atrocious act not only as subversive of all order, but in a great degree reproachful to the neighbouring gentry, as no state can possibly be vigorous without a due payment of its taxes."

From the MADRID GAZETTE, *of Dec.* 31.

"By a courier extraordinary diſpatched from Ferrol we learn, that on the 21ſt inſtant, his Majeſty's courier frigate, the Cortes, arrived there from the Havannah, from whence ſhe ſailed on the 15th of November, with the packets for the ſervice of the King and the public correſpondence. On board the frigate is arrived Don Joſeph Valliere, a reformed officer of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's troops, who hath brought from New Orleans ſeveral colours taken from the Engliſh, in an expedition which Brigadier D. Bernard de Galvez, Governor of Louiſiana, happily planned and executed againſt the ſettlements and forts poſſeſſed by the Engliſh on the borders of the river Miſſiſſippi, where he rendered himſelf maſter of three forts, from whence he diſlodged them entirely, and made a great number of priſoners.

As there were no more Engliſh poſts or ſettlements to reduce on the Miſſiſſippi, D. Bernardo de Galvez finiſhed his expedition with as much ſucceſs as glory to the arms of his Majeſty, having reduced to his obedience a country of 430 leagues, the moſt fertile of thoſe which are watered by that river; and where the beſt ſettlements are, the natives being occupied in the fur trade.

We know not the loſs of the Engliſh, as their whole intention was employed to conceal it; on the ſide of the Spaniards only one man was killed and two wounded.

In ſhort, we have taken the three forts of Manchack, Baton-rouge, and de Painmoore or Panmure of the Natchez, with all their artillery and ammunition, even the proviſions and other effects belonging to his Britannic Majeſty; the firſt by aſſault, the ſecond by capitulation, and the third by evacuation.

We have made about 550 regular troops priſoners, including 28 officers, viz. one Lieutenant-colonel, five Captains, ten Lieutenants, five ſub-Lieutenants, one Quarter-maſter, two Commiſſioners, one ſtore houſe keeper; three Surgeon Majors; eight boats laden with proviſions, and ſeveral barks, with upwards of 50 ſailors."

From the London Papers, Jan. 20.

Verſailles, Jan. 10. Yeſterday the Count de Eſtaing, Vice Admiral of France, who commanded the King's ſquadron in America, had the honour of being preſented to the King by the Sieur de Sartine Miniſter and Secretary of State for the marine department; and to pay his reſpects to the Queen and the royal family.

Paris, Jan. 9. As the Engliſh have ſent 1200 men to America, we are going to ſend thither the like number, with twelve ſhips. The Engliſh fleet at the Antilles, under the Admirals Parker and Rowley, is now ſuperior to ours; for we have only ſeven at Martinico, commanded by M. de Graſſe, and four at St Domingo, under M. de la Motte Piquet.

As the ſquadron which ſailed from Toulon, under the command of M. de Sade, has not appeared in any of our ports of the ocean, we preſume it was deſtined for America, and that it is now on its way thither.

We have reaſon to think that the Tonnant has been obliged to return to America, that, and the frigate la Chimere, being the other ſhips of the Count d'Eſtaing's ſquadron that have not been heard of. The two which have got to Toulon are in very bad condition; and there is a great number of ſick on board the Sagittaire and Amazon, which are arrived at Cadiz.

It is ſaid that ſix ſhips will be ſent to the Eaſt Indies, under the Chevalier de Ternay.

LONDON.

It was this morning reported in the city, that advice is received (though not officially) that Admiral Parker, with the aſſiſtance of 2000 volunteers from Barbadoes, and other iſlands, had retaken Grenada, and made the French garriſon priſoners, and that after leaving 1000 men there to guard the iſland, he had ſailed for St Vincent's, to retake that iſland.

A gentleman who came over from the Weſt-Indies in one of the laſt ſhips informs us, that while he was at Antigua, 11 ſail of French tranſports were carried into that place by Admiral Parker's ſquadron.

Admiral Duff is expected every day from Gibraltar, as the other ſhips which ſailed under the command of Admiral Roſs, are ſafe arrived there.

It is ſaid that the main object of Meſſrs. Adams and Laurens's arrival in Europe, is to ſupport the treaty between France and America, which the Congreſs think has not been ſo warmly done as was expected in the beginning. As to their bringing over propoſitions of peace to this country, they have no ſuch authority. Their inſtructions are dated the 12th of Auguſt; ſo that the affair of the Savannah could have no influence, as it was an event, the contrary of which was expected at the time of forming their inſtructions.

Another object of Mr Adams's embaſſy, was to relieve the labours of Dr Franklin, who is in ſuch an advanced ſtate of life, as obliges him occaſionally to relax from the toils of buſineſs. Since Mr Adams's arrival, Dr Franklin has been moſtly at his country houſe.

Letters from India, by the way of Holland, ſay, that Sir Eyre Coote ſailed from Madraſs for Bengal on the 10th of March laſt.

An expedition conſiſting of eight ſhips of the line and tranſports, having on board ten thouſand land forces, are to ſail from Corke harbour early in the ſpring. The reaſon Corke is fixed upon for the embarkation of the troops, is on account of the weſterly winds which uſually blow up the Channel in the months of March and April, and have retarded our diſtant operations more than any other circumſtance whatever. The veteran regiments now in Ireland are to be employed in this expedition, and will be replaced by the new levies now in Great Britain. The men of war of the line, and frigates, will repair to the place of rendezvous early in the next month, and take ſuch tranſports as may be thought neceſſary for accommodating and tranſporting the troops, artillery, military ſtores, proviſions, &c. under convoy. The deſtination of this formidable armament is meant to be kept a profound ſecret, even to the Admiral and General; nor will they be permitted to open their inſtructions, till they ſhall arrive in a certain latitude.

By ſome private advices from France, by the way of Holland, it appears, that two Engliſh gentlemen had been taken into cuſtody, in conſequence of ſome indiſcreet expreſſions uttered by them againſt that Government.

A letter from Paris ſays, "A young man of no [illegible] one Vergennes de Clairault, has [illegible] conſiderable degree; he is not [illegible] ſaid will not; but he gives the law, through his Sovereign, to all the Miniſters. Affairs are like to take an ill turn, as the diſguſt this occaſions will ſoon be univerſal."

The moſt authentic accounts from France agree, that there is a ſcarcity of ſeamen in that kingdom never known before; that the maritime provinces, who have already furniſhed more than their quota, are again applied to, and that the ſevereſt reſtrictions are laid on their trade till the number is provided.

It is ſome years ſince that his Catholic Majeſty diſcovered a diſpoſition tending to idiotiſm: and it has been often neceſſary to lay ſome reſtrictions on him. It is remarkable his eldeſt ſon was ſet aſide from the ſucceſſion, on account of an invincible weakneſs of underſtanding—ſuch was the verdict of the Inquiſition.

A private letter from Jerſey mentions an account being received there of great preparations making by the French at Breſt and other ports, which, by the beſt information, are intended againſt that iſland; on which account all poſſible precautions were taken to make a vigorous defence, all the fortifications being in good order, and well provided with all kinds of military ſtores.

The French have juſt completed at Havre de Grace two very ſtrong forts to defend the entrance of the river Seine, which are reported by their engineers to be bomb proof.

If credit may be given to ſome private letters received from Amſterdam, the French have now orders lying in Holland for naval ſtores to the amount of 100,000 l.

Certain advice is received from Jamaica, that all ſorts of iron work for ſhip building are ſo much wanted at the Havannah, as to oblige the Spaniards to melt down their old ordnance, in order to be ſupplied with materials to finiſh ſeveral new men of war on the ſtocks at the above port.

His M——— has for ſome months paſt carried on a private correſpondence with the Stadholder of Holland, from which we may ſoon expect a pacific arrangement between the two countries.

An additional ſquadron is expected to go out after Sir John Lockhart Roſs, in conſequence of ſome diſpatches received at the Admiralty-Office.

The Dutch merchant ſhips brought in by Capt. Fielding are actually unladen: the produce of their cargoes, according to the invoice charged to the French, and the amount of freight to have been paid by them, it is ſaid, is to be allowed by Government to the States-General, and the ſhips will be permitted to return home in ballaſt.

The ſeizure of the Dutch ſhips is now become a ſubject of general conſideration and importance: It may be agreeable to our readers to lay before them extracts from thoſe treaties, in virtue of which the States General doubtleſs conceived themſelves to be at liberty to convey the property of any nation (whether hoſtile or not to this country) on board their own ſhips, excepting always contraband goods; an exception of which we ſhall not be able to avail ourſelves in the preſent inſtance.

Marine Treaty between Great Britain and the United Provinces, to be obſerved by land and ſea throughout all countries and parts of the world, concluded Dec. 1. 1674.

Article 8. Whatſoever ſhall be found laden by his Majeſty's ſubjects, upon any ſhip whatſoever belonging to the enemies of the Lords the States, although it be not of the quality of contraband goods, may be confiſcated: but, on the contrary, all that which ſhall be found put on board ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of the King of Great Britain ſhall be accounted clear and free, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, by juſt title of property ſhould belong to the enemies of the Lords the States; except always contraband goods. But in caſe any ſuch are intercepted, all things ſhall be done according to the meaning and direction of the foregoing articles; and ſo likewiſe, whatſoever ſhall be found laden by the ſubjects of the Lords the States, in any ſhip whatſoever belonging to the enemies of his Majeſty, although the ſame be not of the quality of contraband goods, may be confiſcated: "but, on the other ſide, all that which "ſhall be found put on board ſhips belonging to the ſub-"jects of the Lords the States, ſhall be accounted clear and "free, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, by "juſt title of property, ſhall belong to the enemies of his "Majeſty; *except always contraband goods.*"

That no doubt may or can ariſe upon *what* articles are to be deemed contraband goods, they are particularly ſpecified in the treaty of commerce between Charles the Second and the United Provinces, concluded at the Hague on the 17th of February 1688.

Article 2. This freedom of navigation and commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of merchandiſe, except thoſe only which are called contraband.

Article 3. In that number are only comprehended all manner of fire-arms, and what belongs to them, as machines or cannon, mortars, petards, bombs, granadoes, ſtink-pots, muſkets, belts, powder, ropes, ſaltpetre, ſpears, ſwords, galls, helmets, bridles, battle-axes, lances, horſes, horſe-accoutrements, horſe-carabines, and their appurtenances, ſaddles, and other inſtruments, which receive their make from, or may be uſed in war, called, in French, *aſſortiments ſervans a l'uſage de la guerre.*

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Jan. 13.

"One evening laſt week, about ten o'clock at night, ſome of the crew of one of the frigates being on ſhore, a quarrel enſued between them and ſome ſoldiers, belonging to Colonel M'Cormick's regiment, and two or three battles were fought; laſt night ſeveral more belonging to two of the frigates came on ſhore, when the quarrel was renewed; many battles were fought, and it was reported on board the frigates, that two of the ſeamen were nearly killed, if not quite. In conſequence of ſuch a quarrel, and the report, the crews of the frigates are come on ſhore, with an intention of fighting the whole regiment, and the crews of the third is expected every minute; happily an alarm was ſpread, and a number of Centinels belonging to the ſame regiment, are placed at the doors of the different houſes of rendezvous of the above crews. News of this manœuvre is ſent to the other frigate, which, it is hoped, will be the means of preventing their coming on ſhore. The Centinels are diſpoſed, nearly as follows: three at the Union-Flag, three at the Britannia, and at the Ship and Launch. The guard is under arms, and a party will patrole the ſtreet during the night. The town is very quiet at preſent, and we hope that the prudent precautions already taken, will prevent any further diſturbance."

PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 20.

Bank Stock, 111½.	South Sea Stock, ſhut.
4 per cent. con. 61¼ a ⅜.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 79⅜.	Ditto New Ann. —
3¼ per cent. 1758, ſhut, 60¼ a ¼ ex div.	Ditto 1751, 59¼ a ⅜.
	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. ſhut, 60¼ ex div.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 61¼ a ⅜.	India Bonds, 26 a 27 Prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11 a ¼ diſc.
Long Ann. ſhut.	Lot. Tick. —
—— Ann. 1777, —	Subſcription, —
Ditto 1778, —	Exchequer Bills, 8 a 9 p.
Ditto 1779, —	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, January 20.

"Sir Grey Cooper, Secretary to the Treaſury, was taken ſuddenly ill on Tueſday night laſt, and continues greatly indiſpoſed at his houſe in Parliament-ſtreet.

"This morning arrived at her moorings at Blackhall, the Hillſborough Eaſt Indiaman, Capt. Collet, from China: ſhe ſailed on her voyage from the Downs the 2d of January 1778. This is the laſt of the nine ſhips which arrived laſt from the Eaſt Indies at Spithead.

"On the news arriving here of the very extravagant terms that were demanded by Congreſs from their new allies the French, many of the agents for the American cauſe have been very ſilent, and have continued greatly out of ſpirits ever ſince: but ſome of them, with a view, no doubt, of aiding their dying cauſe, give out, that Dr Price will ſoon go to work, and prove, that the finances of France are in ſuch a reſpectable ſtate, that the American demands will be deemed a mere trifle by that Court in the liſt of its ſupplies for the year.

"Yeſterday, a Carolina merchant laid three to one, with another gentleman, that Dr Franklin would not be in the territories of the French Government, except in the Baſtile, or other place of confinement, one kalender month after the news of the ſurrender of Charleſtown to the King's forces reached Europe.

"It is now a common bett among the gentlemen about the 'Change, that the Britiſh flag was flying on the fortifications at Charleſtown on the 10th day of this month; and on ſo equal terms, that, out of ſeveral betts of this ſort, very few have had the odds offered them ſince the firſt of January.

"The ancient caſtle of Carſbrooke in the Iſle of Wight, is at preſent in ſuch repair, with barracks, &c. as to contain 6000 men; and the fortifications are ordered to be put in ſuch a ſtate of defence, as to be impregnable by a force of 40,000 troops of the enemy.

"The Needle Rock, in the paſſage, by way of the above iſland, to the harbour of Portſmouth, is, by order, to be blown up, and cannon planted for the protection of that important channel.

"It is ſaid, that the Miniſter has contrived to raiſe the ſupplies for the ſervice of the enſuing year, without impoſing any new tax on the people; and that Lord North has made ſo good a bargain with the Eaſt India Company for the renewal of their charter, that he can borrow as much money upon it as will be wanted.

"Lord Stirling, one of the Provincial commanders, lately wrote a letter to a diſtant relation of his in Scotland, requeſting him, if he had a ſon fit for the army, to ſend him out to him, by the way of Holland, and he would ſoon advance him to the command of a company."

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.

Extract of a letter from Weymouth, Jan. 18. This morning the ſloop Sally, John Williams maſter, from Cheſter to London, was drove on ſhore by the current; the maſter has little hopes of any thing being ſaved. Mr Champain of Weymouth will do every thing in his power for the intereſt of thoſe concerned.

The George, Chriſtanſon, from Stockholm to Portſmouth, was driven on ſhore on the coaſt of France, in a violent gale of wind on the 3d of December laſt. The ſhip is entirely loſt; the Captain and reſt of the crew were ſaved.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Jan. 18. Yeſterday arrived the brig Anthony, late George Bevans from London for Africa. This ſhip was taken a few days ſince, off Portland; but in about three hours after, the Valiant man of war fell in with and re-took her. The maſter and men were taken out by the privateer, which eſcaped. The Valiant has likewiſe taken a large Dutch ſhip, laden with timber, planks, &c. from Dantzick, and ſent her into Plymouth.

George Pringle of Torwoodlie, Eſq; died at Torwoodlie on Sunday the 23d inſtant.

On Monday laſt, died at her houſe in Leith, Mrs Crawford, relict of the deceaſed Hugh Crawford, Eſq; of Garrive. Her relations and friends will pleaſe accept of this notification of her death.

The fire in the Canongate, on Saturday laſt, is a freſh proof of the melancholy effects of perſons inſured not paying in due time their premiums of inſurance, ſo as they may be enabled to recover their loſſes, in the event of a fire. It is aſtoniſhing this ſhould ſo often happen, and that ſo many ſhould ſtand uninſured, conſidering the very ſmall premium that is neceſſary, and the facility of doing inſurances.

Much praiſe is due to the activity of the Magiſtrates, as well as to the neighbours and other gentlemen, by whoſe efforts an adjoining building of conſiderable value was ſaved from the flames, the engines having no effect upon the tenement where the fire broke out, being filled with tallow, roſin, and other combuſtibles.

Wedneſday, at the quarter ſeſſions at Morpeth, the prices of grain were certified as follow: Wheat, per quarter, (Winchеſter meaſure) 1 l. 10s.—Oats, 10s.—Barley, 14s.—Rye, 1 l.—Beans, 1 l.—Peaſe, 18 s.

Saturday ſe'ennight, Thomas Cordley, Eſq; was elected Lord Mayor of the city of York for the enſuing year.

Height of the Mercury in the Thermometer hung on the north ſide of a tree in the Botanic Garden, from the 22d to the 24th inſtant.

The Thermometer was made by Mr WILSON.

Day.	Thermometer's height. Hour.	Deg.	Day.	Thermometer's height. Hour.	Deg.
Jan. 22.	4 E.	23	23.	11 E.	21
	11 E.	17	24.	7 M.	25
23.	7 M.	15		4 E.	31
	4 E.	24			

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, Jan. 22.

"The Nelſon, Captain Wilſon, from this port to Portſmouth, is taken and carried into Breſt."

A correſpondent, whoſe favours we have received upon former occaſions, expreſſes pleaſure, that the Theatre ſhould, of late, be ſo very well attended. He particularly applauds the diſintereſted behaviour of the Grand Maſter Elect, and

the Masters, &c. of the different Lodges of Free Masons, for their particular attention in beſpeaking a play. He has no doubt, that the Dean and Faculty of Advocates, agreeable to their conſtant practice, will, in imitation of ſo reſpectable a body, ſhew the ſame reſpect to a Manager, whoſe *public* and *private* character merit a diſtinction of this nature.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I BELIEVE it will be admitted, that no country, ſuch as Great Britain, can ever be conquered but through the fault of its leaders and rulers. If the leading order of men, in any nation, are ſo ſelfiſh or effeminate as to ſuffer the warlike ſpirit to be extinguiſhed, that will be a ſtrong temptation to their rulers to reſt the national defence not on the manhood of the whole people, but on the limited and artificial valour of ſtanding armies alone. In ſuch a caſe, a ſingle defeat, which no human prudence or magnanimity can always prevent, may prove fatal; for the total incapacity to reſiſt will make ſubmiſſion neceſſary, while, at the ſame time, the mildneſs of modern war will turn that neceſſity into a ſeeming virtue, and juſtify ſubmiſſion, as tending to ſheathe the deſolating ſword, and ſave the lives of the innocent.

With the gloomy proſpect of the near approach of that inſenſibility to national objects, and incapacity for vigorous exertions, that is gradually produced by unwarlike manners brooding on my mind, I have heard, with great pleaſure, of the applications for arms that have been lately made in different parts of Scotland, and particularly by the gentlemen of Eaſt Lothian, who ſeem to purſue their object with a conſtancy and perſeverance that forebodes ſucceſs. With much attachment to the legal government of my country, I cannot regret that they have made their firſt application to his Majeſty's ſervants; but, at the ſame time, aware of miniſterial art, I am jealous of their correſpondence with a Secretary of State, leſt he ſhould have preſcribed conditions which it might be improper to agree to, and inconvenient to reject.

If the reſpectable gentlemen of Eaſt Lothian, who are zealous for the meaſure, will vouchſafe to liſten to the opinion of an obſcure individual, I would adviſe them, if they find that all the conditions in Lord Stormont's letter (which I have only had an imperfect account of, and never ſeen) cannot be accepted, to break off their correſpondence with a decent apology, and execute, without loſs of time, by county aſſociations, ſuch meaſures as are authoriſed by law, and of which they have the cleareſt examples before their eyes. Having but one only grievance juſtly to complain of, viz. the being denied, once and again, *our undoubted privilege, a national Militia*; and being firmly attached to his Majeſty's perſon and government, when we wiſh for arms, we can have no ſecret or oblique deſigns;—we can have but one object in view, the defence of our country againſt her enemies. It is therefore impoſſible to conceive by what ſpirit or motives our rulers are guided, when they ſo pertinacioully diſcourage the uſe of arms in counties and cities in this part of the kingdom, which, if encouraged and promoted, would contribute to the general defence, and, by ſpreading the warlike ardour, would diſpoſe greater numbers to engage with alacrity in his Majeſty's ſervice: For it is plain what effects a little practice in arms would have on the ſimple peaſant and ſedentary manufacturer, who has a ſtrong averſion at firſt to enter into a profeſſion, the inſtruments and weapons of which he is mortally afraid to wield.

If the juſtice of England had granted, or our own magnanimity and patriotiſm acquired for us, a conſtitutional militia in due time, there would have been little or no need of ſuch applications as the preſent. Imperfect as the inſtitution might have been, yet, by means of the rotation eſtabliſhed, a very great part of the people of Scotland muſt have been trained to arms in their turns; our ſea-ports would not have been afraid of inſults from the enemy's privateers, though in ſmall ſquadrons, becauſe their inhabitants would have been ſufficient for their defence; and, in caſe of a ſerious deſcent of two or three thouſand men, multitudes of old experienced militiamen would have flocked into the Royal army, and the invaders would not have had time to eſtabliſh themſelves many days in our country. We have had the dominion of the ſea, and enjoyed internal peace for ſo long a period, that we are become confident our enemies cannot or dare not make a deſcent. We have already forgot the alarm that was given by Paul Jones laſt September: we have forgotten how much we were beholden to our ancient friend—*Deus aſſlavit*. We will not recollect, if that renegado had come with ſeven or eight hundred land-forces, there was nothing to oppoſe his conqueſt of our capital city, but a far inferior force, in whom it would have been prudent to have retired without battle into the country, till they were ſtrongly reinforced. When the impreſſion of ſuch a recent event is already worn off, it is not to be expected that this generation will look back into the page of hiſtory, or liſten to the tale their fathers can relate, of a band of mountaineers, not 2000 ſtrong, who, but half-armed, undiſciplined, without camp-equipage, artillery, or military cheſt, defeated a Royal army equal to themſelves in number, kept poſſeſſion of the kingdom for many weeks, and, being reinforced to a few thouſands more, marched within an hundred miles of London without being oppoſed. While all the attention of Government is beſtowed on the ſouth end of the iſland, and our fleets employed in the Channel ſervice, is it not poſſible for a ſmall French ſquadron to make a diverſion ſimilar to that I have mentioned? And were it not wiſe to uſe every precaution againſt it?

I am, Sir, yours, &c. LYSANDER.

New-Town, Jan. 24. 1780.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IT is the prerogative of *Hiſtory* to give council to *Stateſmen*. In every kingdom, ſome remarkable æra has occurred, that has been diſtinguiſhed by circumſtances to which the State owed its greatneſs, decline, or fall. As the paſſions of mankind operate nearly in the ſame manner in every age and country, and aſſume different appearances, chiefly according to the objects by which they are excited, and the direction they receive, a long ſucceſſion of time muſt neceſſarily exhibit their effects in ſimilar ſituations. Amidſt the multiplicity of events which have already happened, ſome reſemblance may be traced; and, as experience is our beſt guide, we may, by carefully obſerving the *paſt*, form a probable conjecture concerning the *future*.

I have been led to make this reflection by reading the Hiſtory of the United Provinces, lately publiſhed by Dr Lothian. The reſemblance between the conteſt which theſe Provinces had with Spain, and the preſent diſpute with our American Colonies, is thought by ſome to be ſo ſtriking, that the compariſon has been often made. But in whatever particulars they may be ſuppoſed to be ſimilar, either ignorance or prejudice muſt draw the parallel between the conduct of the parties at the *commencement* of the quarrel. It would be highly unjuſt to Great Britain to pronounce, that the meaſures ſhe adopted were the ſame with thoſe which were ſo obſtinately purſued by Spain. In the Netherlands, the ſacred rights of conſcience were violated; and from the year 1550, when the firſt edict againſt hereſy was iſſued, to the year 1559, fifty thouſand perſons, according to the loweſt computation, were put to death, becauſe they would not embrace the doctrines, and practiſe the ceremonies of the Church of Rome. Philip perſiſted in this abſurd and barbarous plan of policy. The Duke of Alva, who acted as his Governor, uſed to boaſt, that, during his adminiſtration, and in the ſpace of ſix years only, eighteen thouſand ſix hundred heretics and rebels had fallen by the hands of the executioner, beſides thoſe who were killed in the field of battle, or maſſacred in the ſack of the ſeveral towns which he conquered. Taxes were demanded, which were no leſs impolitical in their nature than oppreſſive to the people. The payment of the hundredth part of all their goods, as an immediate ſupply, and, in time coming, the twentieth part of all immoveable, and the tenth part of all moveable goods as often as they were ſold, muſt have proved the ruin of a country that depended upon commerce. From the Hiſtory of the United Provinces more inſtances might be brought to prove, that it was the deſign of Philip to deſtroy the priviledges which the Flemings had enjoyed from the moſt ancient times, and to reduce them to an entire ſubmiſſion to the arbitrary will of the Prince.

Though it would be unjuſt to compare the conduct of Britain with that of Spain, yet there are ſome circumſtances in the *preſent* ſtate of Britain and America, ſimilar to the condition of Spain and the United Provinces, at a particular period, during the progreſs of the quarrel. The arms of the Confederates were more ſucceſsful, and the ſtrength they exerted was much greater than could have been imagined; they received aid from neighbouring Princes; they baffled the attempts of the ableſt Generals Spain ever produced; and frequently rejected with diſdain offers of peace.

Dr Lothian has given a diſtinct account of the events ſubſequent to the death of Philip, and which are rendered particularly intereſting by the ſituation of the parties at that time. We ſee the Confederates, not only carrying on the war at home with the ſame ſpirit, after it had continued thirty years, but even attacking the Spaniards on their own coaſts, and boldly venturing to meet them in the moſt diſtant quarter of the world; daily encreaſing in opulence by acquiring a ſhare in the beneficial trade with the Eaſt Indies, which the Spaniards had hoped to enjoy unrivalled; and, at laſt obtaining ſettlements in countries which, it was ſuppoſed, they never would have dared to viſit. We ſee them firmly refuſing to treat of peace unleſs their trade to the Indies was allowed, and their independence owned in words the moſt expreſs; and when all hopes of peace had vaniſhed, rejecting propoſals for a truce, unleſs theſe terms were granted, and their independence admitted, not only during the ceſſation of hoſtilities, but acknowledged, both by his Catholic Majeſty, and by Albert and Iſabella, to be perpetual.

Theſe tranſactions are related by Dr Lothian in an agreeable manner. He has beſtowed a commendable induſtry in procuring information, and made a proper uſe of the advantages afforded him by the nature of his ſubject. This volume will, probably, be read with eagerneſs by thoſe who are inclined to make the compariſon between the *preſent* ſituation of Britain and her Colonies, and that of Spain and the United Provinces. Whatever may be the iſſue of our conteſt with America, this work exhibits ſome facts worthy of attention. Z.

An extract from this book ſhall appear ſoon.

Leith Shipping.

ARRIVED.

Ship.	*Belonging to.*	*Maſters.*	*Whence.*	*Cargo.*
Mercury,	Leith,	Barr,	Fifherow,	baſaſt.
Unity,	Arbroath,	Chaple,	Leven,	grain.
Diſpatch,	Bo-neſs,	Hendrie,	N. Berwick,	grain.

SAILED.

Ships.	*Belonging to.*	*Maſters.*	*For.*	*Cargo.*
Jameſes,	Leith,	Somervell,	Newcaſtle,	goods.
Peggy,	ditto,	Jack,	Berwick,	ditto.
Betſey,	Dundee,	Lyell,	Dundee,	ditto.
Mally,	Montroſe,	Taylor,	Montroſe,	ditto.
Athol,	Dundee,	Cable,	Dundee,	ditto.

Wind, W.

PRICES of GRAIN at HADDINGTON, *Jan* 21.

	Firſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	14s. 6d.	13s. 6d.	12s. 8d.
Barley,	11s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	8s. 10d.
Oats,	9s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
Peaſe,	7s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	5s. 4d.

ENGLISH APPLES.

JUST arrived from Kent, after a ſhort paſſage, a Cargo of APPLES in excellent order, conſiſting of a great variety of kinds for table uſe and baking, with a few Pears: Selling next door to the Weigh-houſe, Leith.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE of a HOUSE in Queen-ſtreet, New-Town.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Monday the ſeventh February next, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The HOUSE in Queenſtreet, New-Town, which belonged to the deceaſed John Dalrymple, Eſq;

There is a ſervant in the houſe to ſhow it. For particulars apply to John Wauchope, writer to the ſignet, who is empowered to conclude a private bargain, any time betwixt and the day of ſale.

To be LET, for nineteen years,

THE WEST MAINS of BOQUHAN, in the pariſh of Garguunock, and ſhire of Stirling, containing 80 acres of rich Caſe land, all arable, lying on the ſide of the Water of Forth, incloſed with hedge and ditch, and ſubdivided into eight incloſures.

A very good ſteading of houſes was lately built upon this farm; and, within theſe few years, near 300 chalders of lime have been laid upon it. Plenty of limeſtone is to be had on the eſtate. The farm is thirled to no mill. And the great road leading from the north country to Glaſgow, Dunbarton, and Stirling, all good markets for grain, goes through it. The grieve at Boquhan will ſhow the grounds and inform further particulars.

ALSO, Some very fine GRASS INCLOSURES, containing about 100 acres, to be SET for one year.

Entry may be had to the Weſt Mains at any time, and to the Graſs Incloſures at May-day next.

HOUSE to be SOLD by Private Bargain.

THAT CONVENIENT LODGING fronting the Croſs, ſouth ſide of the High Street, being the fourth ſtorey of Pitcairley's Land, entering by the Royal Bank Cloſe, laſt poſſeſſed by Sir James Dunbar, Bart of Mochrum.—The lodging conſiſts of a dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-chambers, kitchen, ſervants room, three light cloſets, and other conveniencies.—The whole of it is well lighted; and it is inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office, and the premium paid up.—The lodging having two diſtinct entries, might eaſily be let in ſeparate dwelling-houſes.——If not ſold betwixt and Candlemas next, it will be LET.

The whole, or any part of the price, may remain in the hands of the purchaſer, upon finding proper ſecurity.

For particulars, apply to James Walker writer to the ſignet.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE in Queenſtreet, New-Town, poſſeſſed by Mr Alexander Gordon advocate, conſiſting of a ground ſtorey and firſt floor, containing a dining-room, a drawing-room, and five bed-rooms; a kitchen, pantry, houſekeeper's-room, and apartments for ſervants; with five cellars in the ſunk area before the houſe and back ground; with a cow-houſe, hen-houſe, and other conveniences thereon.

Any perſon intending to purchaſe, may apply to Hugh Corrie writer to the ſignet.

If not ſold, it will be let at Whitſunday next.

There is a coach-houſe and ſtable building for ſale immediately behind it.

The houſe may be ſeen any day this week, from one to two o'clock.

SALE of WHITEHOUSE and HOUSES in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 1ſt day of February next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The following ſubjects, which belonged to the deceaſed Alexander Kincaid, Eſq; his Majeſty's Printer and Stationer, for Scotland, viz.

I. The Lands of WHITEHOUSE, within the Whitehouſe toll-bar, on the Linlithgow road, not a meaſured mile from Edinburgh, with the Dwelling-houſe, conſiſting of eight rooms and a kitchen, and neat offices; lately built, conſiſting of a gardner's houſe, ſtable for four horſes, chaiſe-houſe, byre, and hen-houſe, poſſeſſed by Lady Campbell. The Lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior, meaſure about five acres, and are ſubdivided into three incloſures and a garden.

II. The HOUSE in the Cowgate, lately poſſeſſed by Mr Kincaid, and now by the Counteſs Dowager of Aberdeen and Robert Pitcairn.

III. Another HOUSE, in the ſame land, poſſeſſed by Mr Chuckſhank.

IV. A SHOP facing the ſtreet, in Kincaid's new Land, poſſeſſed by Mrs Sutherland.

V. A HOUSE, being the firſt ſtorey above the ſhops of the ſaid land, conſiſting of five rooms and a kitchen, with a cellar, poſſeſſed by John Pirie merchant.

VI. A HOUSE, being the ſecond ſtorey of the ſaid new land, conſiſting of nine rooms and a kitchen, poſſeſſed by Patrick Murray, Eſq; advocate.

VII. A HOUSE, being the half of the third ſtorey of ſaid land, conſiſting of three rooms and a kitchen, poſſeſſed by Alexander Kincaid.

VIII. A HOUSE, being the top ſtorey of the ſaid land, conſiſting of five rooms and a kitchen, and a large garret above the ſame, poſſeſſed by Mr Alexander Brown.

For further particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh.

SALE of HOUSES and STABLES in EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by public roup, jointly, or in ſuch lots as purchaſers ſhall incline, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 9th day of February 1780, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

TWO HOUSES in Maitland's Land, Canongate; one of ſix rooms, kitchen, garret, and cellar, as lately poſſeſſed by Major Melvill of Cairney; the other of three rooms, kitchen, and cellar, as lately poſſeſſed by Mr George Munro watchmaker, now by Mr Schetky;—both free of ſmoke and vermin. AND ALSO,

TWO STABLES, each containing ſtalls for three horſes, with a double coach-houſe, oppoſite to the foot of St John's ſtreet, Canongate, one of which ſtables and coach-houſe is preſently poſſeſſed by John Trotter of Mortonhall, Eſq;

As a ſale of the above ſubjects is much wanted, they will be ſet up at very moderate prices.

The conditions of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of Samuel Mitchelſon junior, writer to the ſignet, or of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh; to either of whom perſons may apply, who incline to purchaſe by private bargain; and perſons intending to purchaſe, will be ſhown the large houſe, by applying to Mr William Hamilton wright in Canongate, and the other ſubjects will be ſhown by the tenants.

LANDS in ROXBURGHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE HALF of the Lands and Barony of WILTON, called LANGLANDS, as formerly advertiſed, lying upon the north ſide of the water of Teviot, within half a mile of the town of Hawick, either altogether or in the following lots, viz.

I. The Lands of NETHERHALL, poſſeſſed by Adam Kedzie, and the two Weſtermoſt incloſures in Netherhall Haugh, poſſeſſed by Robert Scott. Theſe three tenements lie contiguous, and are ſquare and compact; and the place where the farm-houſes are ſituated will make a very pleaſant ſituation for a houſe. The Water of Teviot is the march on the weſt and ſouth ſides

II. The Drypool Incloſure, poſſeſſed by James Buckham, and the Middle Incloſure in Netherhall Haugh, poſſeſſed by Adam Kedzie, lying contiguous, and ſurrounded with ſtrips of planting. There is likewiſe a very convenient plate on this lot for a houſe.

III. The Parkhead Incloſure, poſſeſſed by James Rodger, together with the farm-houſes and planting upon the bank, and alongſt the road, and the Water of Teviot.

IV. The Manſion-houſe and Place of Langlands, comprehending all the graſs ground and planting contained within the boundary, together with the garden, banks, walks, and broom park.

V. The boat-houſe incloſure, with the houſes and yard, preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Scott, together with the bank of wood betwixt the incloſure and the water.

VI. Langlands Hill-end, and the incloſure poſſeſſed by Andrew Eiſton, together with the planting on the Hill-head.

VII. The three incloſures to the eaſt of the above, lying contiguous, with the planting to the north alongſt the height.

VIII. The Incloſure in Rougheugh Lands, lately poſſeſſed by Thomas Thomſon.

IX. The Incloſure to the north of the laſt, poſſeſſed by Walter Wilſon.

X. The Incloſure poſſeſſed by James Stewart.

XI. The Incloſure poſſeſſed by William Robertſon, lying contiguous to the laſt.

XII. The Fir Know by itſelf, or joined to either of the two laſt lots.

XIII. The Five Incloſures of Calaburn, lying contiguous, either together or ſeparately.

The gardener at Langlands will ſhow the lands; and, for further particulars, apply to Dr Robert Langlands, at his houſe in Carrubber's Cloſe, Edinburgh; Sir Francis Elliot of Stobs, Bart. near Hawick; or to Cornelius Elliot writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

N. B. Theſe Gentlemen will be at Hawick from the 12th to the 15th of April, in order to treat with ſuch as may intend to purchaſe.

For SALE by Private Bargain at Leith,

The Smack EDINBURGH, lately in the London trade, William Thomſon commander, was built at Leith five years ago, all of Engliſh oak, 110 tons more or leſs, with a neat cabin fitted up with twelve beds, and every other neceſſary for the accommodation of paſſengers.

This veſſel is exceedingly well found, ſails very faſt in a ſmall draught of water, and will go any where with a clean ſwept hold.

For further particulars, apply to William Thomſon ſhipmaſter, or John Thomſon jun. merchant, Leith, who will conclude a bargain, or correſpond with any perſon about ſaid ſhip.

OAK BARK at GAIRLOCH.

THIS is to give notice to Shipmasters or others coming to the Herring Fishing on the west coast of Scotland, That they can be supplied with Oak Bark at Gairloch the ensuing season; also, Materials for Barking Nets, Sails, &c.

Any person wanting the above article, will direct to Charles Cuming, Inverness, betwixt this and the end of April next.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th February next, between the hours of five and six afternoon, in different Lots,

The whole TENEMENTS in South and North

Leith which belonged to the deceased BISHOP FORBES.—Apply to Mr William Douglas merchant in Leith, who will show the rent-roll, and inform as to particulars; and to Mr Walter Ferguson writer in Edinburgh, who will show the progress of writs and articles of roup.

SALE of SUBJECTS at CROFTANGRY.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 10th of February next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, in the two following Lots:

LOT I. That large and commodious DWELLING-HOUSE at Croftangry, lying on the north side of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, presently possessed by Mrs Clerk. This house consists of three storeys, in which there are eleven rooms, with kitchen, closets, and other conveniencies; is well aired, and has an extensive view eastward into Comely Gardens, and to the sea; with two entries, the one by the Abbey close, and the other by the west end of the Abbeyhill.

LOT II. The GARDEN adjoining to the above Dwelling-house, consisting of half an acre of ground or thereby, conveniently situated for the accommodation of the possessors of said house.

The conditions of roup and title-deeds of the above subjects are to be seen in the hands of Mr Samuel Mitchelson junior, writer to the signet to whom any person inclining a private bargain may apply.

To be SOLD, by public roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of January curt. between the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, lying at Drumsheugh near Edinburgh, presently possessed by Miss Weir, containing, on the ground floor, a parlour, dining-room, kitchen, and proper accommodations for servants; and above stairs, four bed-rooms, two large light closets, and a garret, with a variety of other closets and conveniencies. As also, a garden and small piece of ground adjoining to said dwelling-house, with a large row of work-houses, and small dwelling-house and garrets above the same, presently possessed at the yearly rent of 15 l. Sterling, by Mr Robert Dott reedmaker in Edinburgh, and his subtenants, for the purpose of carrying on a weaving manufactory. The said workhouse and pertinents are at present under tack to Mr Dott for nine years to run from Whitsunday next; but the dwelling-house, garden, and pertinents are in the hands of the proprietor, and to be entered to at Whitsunday next.

The subjects will be shown by the possessors, any lawful day between twelve and two o'clock afternoon.

For further particulars, enquire at Robert Boswell writer to the signet, St Andrew's Square.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE,

And a PIECE of GROUND, &c. near Newhaven.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the British coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 28th day of February 1780, between the hours of four and six afternoon, by Mr Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, as trustee for Thomas Walker, Esq; of Saintford, and his creditors,

THE Lands and Estate of SAINTFORD, lying in the parish of Forgan, and shire of Fife, pleasantly situated upon the south side of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public Ferry to Dundee, within six miles of St Andrews, and the same of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this estate consists of about 773 acres, mostly of good arable soil. There is a neat commodious mansion-house upon the lands, with suitable offices, all in very good repair, a large well stocked garden and an orchard. The purchaser may have immediate access to the mansion-house, offices, garden, orchard, and part of the adjacent inclosures, presently occupied by Mr Walker.

Upon the estate there is a great quantity of old full grown trees, besides very considerable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free rent of the estate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 335 l. 15 s. 3 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of parliament for the county; the remainder are held of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands; the tythes of most of them are valued by decrees of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713, and the minister of Forgan having within these 40 years got a considerable augmentation of his stipend, there can no additional burden be supposed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchasers, this estate is to be set up at 24 years purchase of the free rent.

As also, The Park and Garden, lying near the village of Newhaven, presently possessed by James Auchenleck gardener. This piece of ground is extremely well situated for a villa, being in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and commanding a most agreeable prospect of the Frith of Forth and the adjacent coasts on both sides in the counties of Lothian and Fife. The extent of the ground is about eight acres; it holds feu of the Trinity-house of Leith for payment of 18 l. 5 s. 4 d. 6-12ths yearly, and is presently let at 33 l. Sterling.

The subjects will be shown by the respective possessors; and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Mr Grant the trustee, those intending to become purchasers, and desirous for further information, may apply.

SALE OF HOUSES AND PARKS,

In the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wednesday the 8th of March next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, TWO GRASS PARKS or INCLOSURES of the Lands of St Leonard's, consisting of 27 acres or thereby, with the teinds thereof, lying on the east side of the road to Dalkeith, at the Gibbet-Toll bar, and within a mile of the town of Edinburgh.

ALSO, A Genteel Commodious HOUSE of three floors, lately built on the south-west of one of the said parks, in a small inclosure of about an acre of ground, partly laid out as a garden, having a well of good water, and other conveniencies without doors.

The above parks are in fine old grass, and have not been in tillage for upwards of forty years. They are presently under lease for two years after Candlemas next, at a rent of 140 l. Sterling, besides 2 l. 5 s. 5 d. 6-12ths Sterling of feu-duty, payable for two small feus. The deduction for feu-duty, minister's stipend, and school-salary, amounts to 2 l. 12. 3 d. 4-12ths. The situation of the ground and house is beautiful, with fine views. The rent may be greatly improved, by granting feus for building along the side of the turnpike-road, as well as on both sides of the new road lately made from the turnpike-road to the King's Park. For the encouragement of purchasers, the upset-prices shall be low; and, if purchasers incline, the house, office-houses, and garden shall be sold separately, to be holden of the purchaser of the parks for payment of a small feu-duty, and doubling the same at the entry of every heir or singular successor. The seats in the West Church belonging to the said subjects, will go to the purchasers.

The house will be shewn every lawful day; and the purchaser may enter to possession of it, with the garden and office-houses, immediately after the roup.

For further particulars, persons intending to purchase may apply to Mr Russell accountant in Edinburgh, or to Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet, who will show the title deeds, which are clear, and the articles of sale.

SALE of HOUSES

On the west side of the Road from Edinburgh to Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 28th of January current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, The SUBJECTS after mentioned, belonging to *John King* Wright, viz.

That TENEMENT fronting the Walk of Leith, consisting of two separate Lodgings, each containing six rooms, kitchen, and other conveniencies.

Also, That other TENEMENT adjoining, consisting of three separate lodgings, all neatly finished, having a plot of Garden Ground to each lodging, where there is good soft water. Which several lodgings will be set up and sold separately.

Also, A Piece of Ground adjoining to said tenements, very proper for building on, consisting of 118 feet in front, and 138 feet in breadth.

The articles of roup and title-deeds to be seen in the hands of John Haldane writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to the proprietor, any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

A HOUSE TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, by private bargain, the HOUSE second storey of Adam's Court, Cowgate, with the cellars and garrets belonging thereto, all as now possessed by Mr William Macdonald writer to the signet. This House consists of a dining-room, drawing-room, five bedrooms, and a kitchen, besides four very good garret-rooms, and two cellars, all in very good repair. The rooms are all large, well lighted, and neatly finished; and the access to the house is easy.

For particulars, apply to John Tait writer to the signet, east end of Prince's Street.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 25th day of January 1780, at five o'clock afternoon,

That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE in the back of Alison's Square, Potterrow, which belonged to Lawrence Craigie of Dumbarnie, being upon the third storey of the south wing, and consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-chambers with light closets, kitchen, and many other conveniencies, with four light garrets entering within the house, two of which have chimnies. There are two cellars belonging to the house, one of them subdivided, and properly fitted up with catacombs.

These subjects lie without the royalty, holding feu of Lady Nicholson's heirs, for payment of a small feu-duty, and are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office, and the premium paid up.

The conditions of sale, and progress of writs are in the hands of David Erskine clerk to the signet. And the house may be seen, by applying to Mr Dundas, next door.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by Judicial Sale, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th January 1780, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon, The following FARM, part of the Estate of BARHOLM, viz.

The Lands of CULCRONCHIE, lying in the parish of Kirkmabreck and stewartry of Kirkcudbright; the present free rent whereof, including casualties, is 25 l. 7 s. 10 d. sterling.

The articles of roup will be seen in the hands of John Callender depute clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of writs, in the hands of Mr Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet.

To be sold also, by Voluntary Sale, the following Parts of the Estate of Barholm: viz.

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of CRAIGNOOK, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Kirkmabreck and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. This farm consists of about 250 acres Scots measure, whereof about 50 acres are arable and meadow pasture, and the remainder heath pasture. The present rent is about 25 l. sterl. but the lands are capable of great improvement, being within one mile and a half of the harbour of Creetown, where sea-shell, well known from experience to be excellent manure, may be got at an easy rate, and short land-carriage.

ALSO to be SOLD,

That extensive WOOD, which covers upwards of sixty acres of the farms of Cool and Blairs, lying within the said parish of Kirkmabreck and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The wood consists of various kinds, but chiefly Oak.

Any person inclining to become purchaser may apply to John Macculloch, Esq; of Barholm, the proprietor, at Ferrytown of Cree, or to Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of sale, and other particulars.

A SALE of LANDS in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh,

Containing COAL.

TO be peremptorily SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 27th January 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of WARDIE and WINDLESTRAWLEE, part of the Estate of Innerleith, as lately divided from the remaining parts of that estate; lying within a mile of the City of Edinburgh, upon the north side of the turnpike-road leading from Leith to Cramond, and reaching from that road to the sea-side.

These lands consist of 152 Scots acres, all nearly inclosed; they command an extensive prospect of the frith of Forth and country adjacent; contain many delightful situations for building; and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member to serve in parliament for the county of Mid-Lothian.

The present rent of the estate, which is under lease to one substantial tenant, is 314 l. including 5 l. paid annually by the Town of Edinburgh, as an equivalent for the extension of the duty of 2 pennies on the pint: And the tenant pays also the minister's stipend, without allowance.—But as these lands have been inclosed since the current tack was granted, (which contains a breach in the event of a sale, upon giving twelve months previous notice) a very considerable rise of rent may reasonably be expected.

A valuable Coal has lately been discovered upon the estate.

For the encouragement of those intending to purchase, the upset price will be 7000 l.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale are in the hands of James Thomson writer to the signet; to whom any person desirous of making a private bargain may apply.

A very Remarkable Instance of Efficacy in the

BEAUME DE VIE.

MRS SARAH WOOD, of Wanstead, Essex, having many years laboured under a complication of disorders, from a debilitated habit, attended with ulcers in her legs, and deemed incurable by the hospital surgeons, had recourse to a Lady in that neighbourhood, who had relieved many a poor object by gratuitously dispensing this medicine. The poor woman, finding it agree with her constitution, persevered in the use of it; the consequence of which was so important as to correct the vitiated habit of body to so great a degree, that the ulcers healed, and her health is perfectly restored.

Altho' the proprietors have a mean opinion of ostentatious and mercenary publications, they have in this instance, deviated from their general rule, as the knowledge of such a case may be of more than common utility.

*** To prevent the pernicious consequences of a spurious sort being obtruded on the Public, the bottles are each signed as under, the counterfeiting of which being felony, will be prosecuted accordingly.

W. NICOLL, (Vender.) T. BECKET, (a Proprietor.)

The Beaume de Vie is sold by W. Nicoll, No. 51, St Paul's Churchyard; T. Becket, Adelphi; T. Durham, Charing-cross; W. Davis, Piccadilly; W. Flexney, Holburn; Richardson and Co. Corn-hill; at 3 s. per bottle, with directions.——The Beaume is also appointed to be sold by Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. and Mrs Yair, at Edinburgh; Mr Leslie at Aberdeen; Mr Nicoll at Dundee; Mr Morison at Perth; Mr Gore and Mr Williamson at Liverpool; Mr Slack, and Mr Saint and Co. at Newcastle; Mr Etherington and Mr Tessyman at York; Messrs Ware and Son at Whitehaven; and Mr Potts at Dublin.

Forth and Clyde Navigation.

A Quarterly General Meeting of the Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, falls to be held within the Laigh Parliament-house here, on Tuesday the first day of February next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in terms of act of Parliament; but as the Court of Session will then be sitting, the meeting will adjourn to the Goldsmiths Hall.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 9th day of February 1780, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon, The SUBJECTS after mentioned, in the lots following, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of WESTER CLEPINGTOUN and HOGSFAULD, lying in the parish of Dundee, and shirifdom of Forfar.

These lands are most pleasantly situated within a mile of the town of Dundee; and the mansion-house, which was lately built, and is very commodious, commands a delightful view of the river Tay and the adjacent country. The lands consist of about thirty-two Scots acres, all inclosed, are of an excellent soil, have a servitude of pasturage on the muir of Clepingtoun, and the privilege of gathering dung in the town of Dundee. There is a great variety of fruit and other young trees thereon in a thriving condition; and it is supposed a stone quarry and rock marle may be got in the lands. They hold of a subject, for payment of a feu-duty of 2 s. 2 d. 8-12ths Sterling, and the valued rent is 58 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots. These lands will be exposed to sale at the sum of 1500 l. sterling.

LOT II. The Twelfth Part of the town and lands of KINCAPLE, lying in the parish of St Andrews and shire of Fife; with that part of the Commonty of Strathkinness lately divided and set apart to the said lands, extending to about six acres. The said Twelfth Part of Kincaple, exclusive of the part of said commonty, consists of about 57 Scots acres of good arable land. There is a stone-quarry, and coal to be got therein. The lands are mostly inclosed with hedge and dyke; they hold of the Crown, and their valued rent is 73 l. 10 s. Scots; and they will be exposed at the sum of 1000 l. sterling.

LOT III. The Town and Lands of NEWPORT, with the Harbour and Piers, Tolls and Customs thereof, lying in the parish of Forgan and shire of Fife, and along the south side of the river Tay. The arable lands consist of six acres, besides a proportional part of the Commonty lately divided.——There is a convenient dwelling-house upon the lands, which has been for many years occupied as an inn, and very well frequented, being at one of the public ferries from Fife to Dundee. There is a feu duty of 10 s. Scots, and a teind-duty of 5 l. 7 s. 9 d. Scots, payable yearly out of the said lands. They will be exposed at the sum of 340 l. sterling.

N. B. No tacks of any of the above subjects are considered as subsisting, excepting such as were granted anterior to the 18th day of November 1776 years, the date of recording the infestment on the trust-right.

The progress of writs and conditions of roup are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Duncan writer to the signet; and for further particulars, apply to him, or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, or to Andrew Pitcairne writer in Dundee.

TO be SOLD, by ADJOURNMENT, within the house of Mrs Trail vintner in Dundee, on Friday the 4th of February 1780, betwixt the hours of three and four o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of KIRKBUDDO,

and haill pertinents, lying in the parish of Guthrie, and shire of Forfar, within eight miles of Dundee, six of Aberbrothock, and four of Forfar.

The lands hold blench of the Crown, are of considerable extent, and very improveable, have a very large inexhaustible peat-moss, a good lodgable mansion-house, and a great deal of very thriving planting, and pay of yearly rent, at the ordinary conversion, about 213 l. sterling, exclusive of moss-rent, and a convenient glebe of land and grass, possessed by the widow Lady.—The teinds are valued, and the valued rent of the lands is 533 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots, conform to which they pay cess.

A rental of the lands, and progress of writs, to be seen in the hands of John Ure sheriff-clerk of Forfar; and a copy of the rental and inventary of writs in the hands of Charles Guthrie writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th February 1780, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS,

Lying within the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

LOT I. The Lands and Estate of TORRORY, including the Merse of Torrory, lying in the parish of Kirkbean, and stewartry aforesaid. This estate is inclosed partly with very substantial stone walls, and partly by very thriving hedges. It lately let at about 580 l. Sterl. *per annum*, but being now mostly out of lease, is properly laid down in grass. The situation of the estate is remarkably fine, and commands a most extensive and pleasing view of the Solway frith, and English coast.—There is upon the premises an inexhaustible lime quarry, which is excellent in quality, and can be wrought at a very small expence. There is likewise upon the estate a very commodious dwelling-house, with offices, granaries, &c. This lot entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament, and is to be set up at 7000 l. Sterling.

LOT II. The Forty-Shilling Land of BARNHOURIE, comprehending Newbarns and Tartillan, lying in the parish of Colvend. These lands are likewise pleasantly situated, and command the same extensive prospect as Torrory. They are let at about 140 l. Sterl. and are properly divided and inclosed. There are upon the premisses a convenient house and offices. And this lot likewise entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament, and is to be set up at 2800 l. Sterling.

LOT III. The Forty-Shilling land of RYES, lying in the said parish of Colvend. This farm is chiefly for grazing, but comprehends likewise a considerable quantity of arable land; and the whole is capable of great improvement by inclosing and liming, which may be done at a very easy expence, and is set out at about 50 l. Sterling. This lot likewise entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament, and is to be set up at 1000 l. Sterling.

In case purchasers shall desire the whole premisses to be set up together, the same will be entered at the very moderate price of 10,500 l. Sterling.

Also, at the same time will be exposed to sale, A DWELLING-HOUSE, being the eastmost of the tenement lately built at the west end of the Fountainbridge, with the garden and offices thereto belonging.

For further particulars apply to William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Robert Thomson at Torrory will show the lands; and the house at Fountainbridge will be shown by the tenant therein.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Wednesday the 2d day of March next, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of BROACH, CLAUCHREAD,

and CAMBRED, lying within the parish of Kirkmabreck and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which were lately purchased at a judicial sale of part of the estate of Barholm. They were then, and are still, possessed in virtue of old tacks from Barholm; but which will now soon expire.

The tack of the Lands of Broach, which was for 21 years from Whitsunday 1759, for a tack-duty of no more than 9 l. 17 s. 10 d. expires at Whitsunday next. Clauchread and Cambred being possessed under a lease of 26 years endurance from Whitsunday 1760, expires at Whitsunday 1786. The present tack-duty is 25 l. 2 s. 8 d. Sterling, besides sundry services of harrowing, casting and leading peats, shearing of corn, and leading of hay, which are not converted, and both tacksmen are bound to relieve the heritor of all public burden.

	A.	R	F.
The Lands of Broach measure,	153	0	0
Cambred,	431	2	38
Clauchread,	485	2	19
	1070	1	16

They are holden each of the Crown; and Broach, being a two merk land of old extent, and Clauchread a twenty-shilling land, instructed by retours anterior to the 1681, the purchaser will, thereby, be entitled to a freeh old qualification in the stewartry; and there is a charter already expede, with an unexecuted precept, ready to be conveyed to the purchaser.

The title-deeds are in the hands of James Fraser writer to the signet.

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